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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 22 April 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed during the month of February 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 22 April 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities during the month of February 2010

Date	Time	Acts of aggression in the field
2 February 2010	1815	From its position northwest of Bu Dajaj, an Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for five seconds towards the Jabal Balat position.
7 February 2010	1630	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol stopped opposite the Lebanese Army position at Ruwaysat al-Hadab and directed obscenities in the Arabic language towards one of the soldiers at that position.
10 February 2010	0735	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence opposite the Wazzani resort without crossing the line of withdrawal.
12 February 2010	0845	The Israeli enemy directed a tank gun towards the Marj al-Jabal observation post of the Lebanese Army.
	2205	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for five seconds towards the Lebanese Army position at Jabal Balat.
18 February 2010	1035	The Israeli enemy directed a tank gun towards the Lebanese Army [position] at Bawabat Hassan.
19 February 2010	2200	From a location opposite the Fatima Gate-Kafr Killa, members of an Israeli enemy patrol shouted obscenities at vehicles and civilian passers-by. The soldiers also photographed Lebanese territory.
20 February 2010	1045	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed a tank gun towards the Lebanese Army position at Ghaba'in. The tank's commander and gunner emerged from the turret and pointed their machine guns towards the aforementioned position.
	2230	Israeli enemy soldiers directed insults at Lebanese Army troops next to the Fatima Gate.
21 February 2010	1400	The Israeli enemy interfered with the military landline and cellular networks that serve the switchboard of the headquarters of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the office of the Force's chief of security and the Lebanese liaison office in Naqurah, transmitting commercial advertisements in the Arabic language.
22 February 2010	0945	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol took up combat positions and pointed their guns towards the Lebanese Army position at Ruwaysat al-Hadab.

Date	Time	Sea violations
8 February 2010	1025	An Israeli enemy military launch cast an explosive charge into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
9 February 2010	0726	An Israeli enemy military launch cast two explosive charges into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
10 February 2010	0750	An Israeli enemy military launch cast an explosive charge into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
	2150	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds.
11 February 2010	1820	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards the observation tower of the Lebanese Army position at Ra's Naqurah.

Date	Time	Air violations
2 February 2010	0128	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0500 hours.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours over Naqurah.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0918 hours.
	0915	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. The circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0917	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0952 hours.
	0920	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0936 hours.
	0925	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0926 hours.
	0931	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0949 hours.
	0932	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0946 hours.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0942 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	0945	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0948 hours.
	0947	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0948 hours.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours.
	1014	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1402 hours.
	1014	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1804 hours.
	1032	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1811 hours.
	1242	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1401 hours.
	1401	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2136 hours.
	1450	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours.
	1807	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0545 hours on 3 February 2010 over Naqurah.
3 February 2010	0041	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0057 hours.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Naqurah and heading north. They proceeded as far as Sidon and circled over the South before leaving at 1035 hours over Naqurah.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1042	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. They proceeded as far as Na'imah and circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1125 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1043	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1116 hours.
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Naqurah and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh.
	1258	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1339 hours.
	1337	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1338 hours.
	1337	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and heading north. They circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Rumaysh.
	1430	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1432 hours.
	1500	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace entering over the sea to the west of Sidon and heading east. They proceeded as far as Beirut and then headed south. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1545 hours over Naqurah.
	1512	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours.
	1540	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1542 hours.
	1540	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading north. They proceeded as far as Juniyah and circled between the South and Juniyah before leaving at 1825 hours over Aytarun.
	1541	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1655 hours.
	1613	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1852 hours.
	1704	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1823 hours.
	1820	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1920 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1830	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading north. They circled between the South and Beirut before leaving at 1900 hours over Aytarun.
6 February 2010	1518	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1519 hours.
	1645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1724 hours.
	1646	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and heading north. It circled over Hasbayya and Rashayya before leaving at 1750 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 0605 hours on 7 February 2010 over Naqurah.
	2135	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the sea off Ra's Naqurah before leaving at 2136 hours.
7 February 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0255 hours.
	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0345 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1315 hours.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0345 hours.
	0934	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2212 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours.
	1011	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1044 hours.
	1012	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1022 hours.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours.
	1100	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1301 hours.
	1130	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the sea off Ra's Naqurah for 15 seconds and then left.
	1135	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1137 hours.
	1140	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the sea off Ra's Naqurah before leaving at 1141 hours.
	1145	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1150 hours.
	1200	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1545 hours.
	1204	Five Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1210 hours.
	1205	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1208 hours.
	1210	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours.
	1212	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1216 hours.
	1213	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours.
	1220	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1224 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1223	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1225 hours.
	1223	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1228 hours.
	1225	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours.
	1456	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1457 hours.
	1505	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1506 hours.
	1510	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the sea off Ra's Naqurah for 15 seconds and then left.
	1515	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1517 hours.
	1518	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1524 hours.
	1541	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1542 hours.
	1550	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1552 hours.
	1552	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1554 hours.
	1646	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0258 hours on 8 February 2010.
	1657	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and heading north. It proceeded as far as the Bekaa and then circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0250 hours on 8 February 2010 over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 February 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0202 hours.
	0609	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0952 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	0609	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1130 hours.
	1125	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Ras al-Naqurah. They left at 1126 hours.
	1215	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1216 hours.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours.
9 February 2010	1145	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1202 hours.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1202 hours.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1405 hours.
	2036	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours.
10 February 2010	1600	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1628 hours.
	1635	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1705 hours.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2031 hours.
11 February 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0016 hours.
	0659	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1026 hours.
	1416	Four Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1418 hours.
	1430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours.
	1607	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1758 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1939 hours.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea and the South before leaving at 2135 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2358	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1332 hours on 12 February 2010 over Naqurah.
12 February 2010	0004	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0203 hours.
	0045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0448 hours.
	0207	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0427 hours.
	0558	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1109 hours.
	0749	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1320 hours.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1056 hours.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1625 hours.
	1252	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1325 hours.
	1313	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1314	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1320 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1320	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1331 hours.
	1344	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1346 hours.
	1348	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1349 hours.
	1350	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1352 hours.
	1418	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1419 hours.
	1425	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1426 hours.
	1635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1705 hours.
	1712	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours.
13 February 2010	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Rumaysh.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1256 hours.
	1001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1112 hours.
14 February 2010	0642	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0957 hours.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1112 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1020 hours.
15 February 2010	0013	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0055 hours.
	0015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre and heading north It proceeded as far as Beirut and then circled over Beirut, its suburbs and the South before leaving at 0900 hours over Naqurah.
	0658	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0750 hours.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It proceeded far as Beirut and then circled over Beirut, its suburbs and the South, before leaving at 1500 hours over Aytarun.
	0752	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0813 hours.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours.
	1119	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1843 hours.
	1137	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours.
	1313	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1517 hours.
	1343	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1552 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2105 hours.
	1634	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1636 hours.
	1703	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1705 hours.
	1705	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1709 hours.
	1707	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1709 hours.
	1712	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1713 hours.
	1725	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1728 hours.
	1751	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1754 hours.
	1902	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2052 hours.
	1903	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2059 hours.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 0430 hours on 16 February 2010 over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 February 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0115 hours.
	0704	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1515 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South and then between Beirut and the South before leaving at 0425 hours on 17 February 2010 over Naqurah.
	0709	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1001 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	0722	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading northeast. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	0723	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1511 hours.
	0950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1006 hours.
	1003	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1006 hours.
	1016	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1024 hours.
17 February 2010	1049	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1422 hours.
	1139	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1432 hours.
	1302	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1525 hours.
	1452	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1722 hours.
	1850	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1855 hours.
	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2021 hours.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1917 hours.
	2140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2145 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
18 February 2010	0342	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours.
	0510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours over Rumaysh.
	0727	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	0842	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0953 hours.
	1010	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1147 hours.
	1013	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1035 hours.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1124 hours.
	1312	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1317 hours.
	1748	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1822 hours.
	1748	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2020 hours.
	1750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 2030 hours over Naqurah.

Date	Time	Air violations
19 February 2010	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north as far as Tyre. It circled over the South, Beirut and the Bekaa before leaving at 2205 over Kafr Killa.
	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2237 hours.
	1052	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours.
	1059	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1103 hours.
	1138	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1214 hours.
	1300	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1305 hours.
	1640	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1650 hours.
	1755	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1823 hours.
	1756	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2155 hours.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1906 hours.
	2047	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359.
	2050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It proceeded as far as Beirut and circled over Beirut. It then headed south before leaving at 0420 hours on 20 February 2010 over Naqurah.
20 February 2010	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0234 hours.
	0303	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2314 hours.
	0330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	Time	Air violations
	0545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1012 hours.
	0835	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0836 hours.
	1049	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1520 hours.
	1430	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1435 hours.
	1501	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1502 hours.
	1520	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1610 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1546	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours.
	1551	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1605 hours.
	1832	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2353 hours.
	2047	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	2226	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1015 hours.
	2229	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours.
	2259	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2315 hours.
	2332	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
21 February 2010	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It proceeded as far as Jazzin and circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0944 hours.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2330 hours.
22 February 2010	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Naqurah.
	1102	Three Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1229 hours.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1135 hours.
	1150	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1158 hours.
23 February 2010	1739	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2246 hours.
	1820	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1855 hours.
	1837	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1848 hours.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
24 February 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0149 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0736 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	2058	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2202 hours.
	2105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0625 hours on 25 February 2010 over Rumaysh.
	2204	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2224 hours.
25 February 2010	0143	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0145 hours.
	0208	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0357 hours.
	0402	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0447 hours.
	0425	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours.
	1033	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1248 hours.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading north. They proceeded as far as Shikka and circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1240 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1050	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1051 hours.
	1054	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1055 hours.
	1110	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 1450 hours.
	1118	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1119 hours.
	1131	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1132 hours.
	1221	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1222 hours.
	1729	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours.
	1733	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They proceeded as far as Tripoli and then circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.

Date	Time	Air violations
	1758	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours.
	1819	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1821 hours.
	1925	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1945 hours.
	1933	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. They proceeded as far as Tripoli and then circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2124	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2125 hours.
	2143	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2150 hours.
	2150	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	2235	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2238 hours.
	2245	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2247 hours.
	2250	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0130 hours on 26 February 2010 over Rumaysh.
	2353	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
26 February 2010	0001	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0011 hours.
	0003	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0006 hours.
	0131	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0134 hours.
	0132	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0300 hours.
	0135	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading north. They proceeded as far as Tripoli and then circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0206	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0210 hours.

Date	Time	Air violations
	0255	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0258 hours.
	1523	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1718 hours.
	1525	Two Israeli enemy warplanes aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Rumaysh.
	1826	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1828	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2023 hours.
	2133	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2342 hours.
	2200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2345 hours over Kafr Killa.
27 February 2010	1857	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1859 hours.
	1858	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1923	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1925 hours.
	1935	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1936 hours.
	1936	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1937 hours.
	1949	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1950 hours.

United Nations A/64/768

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 33
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Administrative and safety arrangements relating to the management of military utility helicopters in peacekeeping operations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Military aircraft play a critical role in supporting the successful implementation of United Nations peacekeeping mandates. In response to the request of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/63/19, para. 71, and A/64/19, para. 72), the present report outlines the administrative and safety arrangements related to the management and use of military utility helicopters in United Nations peacekeeping missions. It furthermore reflects the measures undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat to ensure effective implementation of the existing frameworks in the field in order to achieve operational responsiveness and flexibility.

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I. Introduction

1. United Nations peacekeeping operations today depend greatly on military aircraft to implement their mandates successfully. The topic of administrative and safety arrangements employed in the management of military utility helicopters in United Nations peacekeeping operations has engendered significant exchange among Member States and between the membership and Secretariat for some time. The present report responds to requests by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/63/19, para. 71, and A/64/19, para. 72) for the Secretariat to update Member States on the current status and developments in the area of aviation safety in United Nations peacekeeping, including administrative and safety arrangements related to the management and use of military utility helicopters in peacekeeping missions.

2. As the complexity of United Nations peacekeeping mandates has increased, so too has the need for peacekeeping operations to respond rapidly and flexibly to changing circumstances on the ground, to be mobile across vast and at times inhospitable areas, to safeguard personnel and respond to crises and emergencies through effective risk management and improved situational awareness. Many of the tasks undertaken by peacekeeping operations today, including, but not limited to, support to the extension of State authority, protection of civilians, elections support, and monitoring of sanctions, cannot be supported by a static peacekeeping presence. Instead, they call for mobile and adaptable peacekeeping missions. Recent initiatives to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping such as the "New Horizon" process (see www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/newhorizon) and the global field support strategy (see A/64/633) have underscored this need.

3. Military utility helicopters provided by Member States form a central component of this required capability. They represent a critical force multiplier that enables mission leadership to execute the mandated tasks successfully and responsibly. In support of mandate implementation, military utility helicopters carry out a wide range of mission-critical tasks. These include, among other activities, casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) and medical evacuation (MEDEVAC), search and rescue response, troop insertion and extraction, aerial observation, as well as more routine operational missions, including medium-lift transport of troops and logistics, re-supply, VIP special flights, and passenger/cargo flights. A number of operational activities asked of peacekeeping missions today cannot be executed by other mission assets such as civilian contracted aircraft, particularly where armed self-protection may be required or where air assets may be needed as a show of force for deterrent effect or to provide support in a hostile situation.

4. As I noted in my December 2009 report to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/64/573 and Add.1), the lack of crucial assets such as aerial mobility impedes missions' ability to implement mandates effectively. At the time of writing, a total of 89 military helicopters, 73 of which constitute military utility helicopters, were deployed in nine United Nations peacekeeping missions. Military utility helicopters represent 39 per cent of the total rotary wing air fleet and 29 per cent of the total deployed United Nations aircraft fleet. United Nations peacekeeping today relies on only a small group of presently 13 Member States that provide this vital asset to missions. Several current peacekeeping operations continue to suffer from a shortfall in military utility helicopters that hampers mandate implementation, including 18 helicopters in the African Union-United

Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), 11 in the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, and 4 in the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, respectively. These shortfalls suggest a continued need for concerted effort on the part of Member States and the Secretariat alike to secure additional aerial assets for United Nations peacekeeping operations. This is a matter that I have consistently raised in my discussions with Member States, particularly with regard to the capability gaps that are created in missions such as UNAMID.

5. Where the United Nations has been provided this valuable resource, we are committed to ensuring that this asset is used within the rules and regulations of the Organization. Where military utility helicopters are available, our missions are often confronted with a delicate balancing act of ensuring that these vital assets are used to maximum effect to deliver on mission priorities and to meet operational demands, while also maintaining accountability and adherence to relevant national and United Nations rules and regulations that seek to ensure responsible financial management and maintain aviation safety standards at all times. The frameworks and arrangements for the management, use, and safety of military air assets must be clear. These arrangements have the flexibility embedded to allow the balancing of risk with operational necessities. Force Commanders and mission leadership must be able to direct the use of these assets quickly and effectively to meet mandate implementation priorities and respond to crises.

6. The present report responds to a request to update Member States on the administrative and safety arrangements already in place for military utility helicopters in United Nations peacekeeping operations. To that end, the report describes the contractual and managerial framework for military utility helicopters and outlines the current operating framework for tasking those assets. It describes the United Nations aviation safety and quality assurance regimes that have been established, including recent developments in these areas.

II. Current management framework for military aircraft

A. Letters of assist and management framework

7. Military aircraft are provided to United Nations peacekeeping missions by Member States through a negotiated agreement known as the letter of assist. While military utility helicopters first and foremost provide mobility for military land forces, they constitute mission assets and, when not engaged in military operations, may be used to supplement the aviation support effort of commercially contracted aircraft. Typical military-specific roles include armed escort and response, close air support to deployed military formations on the ground, show of force, patrol, troop insertion and extraction, and search and rescue duty. Military utility helicopters are also utilized to provide CASEVAC/MEDEVAC, VIP and passenger transport, re-supply and observation, and other forms of routine logistics transport.

8. The letter of assist serves as the formal contractual arrangement negotiated and concluded between a Member State as a troop-contributing country and the United Nations. It reflects the force requirement as derived from the military concept of operations to support the mission mandate. It is articulated by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and outlines the troop-contributing country's

responsibilities to the United Nations with respect to the operation and maintenance of the aircraft, necessary qualifications of the aircrew, and the set of tasks the aircraft is permitted to carry out on behalf of the United Nations. The letter of assist defines the rate of reimbursement for services provided in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules. Rates of reimbursement are negotiated between the United Nations and the contributing country and vary based on a range of variables, including the airframe contributed, special equipment, and the provision of specialized capability. Standard personnel costs are provided for in existing arrangements for contingent-owned equipment (see Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual 2008 edition (A/C.5/63/18)). Before finalization of the letter of assist, Member States' offers are evaluated technically and operationally to ensure that the stipulated requirements can be met with the proposed structure and capabilities. A template letter of assist is published in the United Nations Procurement Manual (Revision 06 — March 2010).

9. Within the mission, the Director of Mission Support or Chief of Mission Support is responsible, on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for the administrative and financial management of mission assets, including accounting for the utilization of military utility helicopters and monitoring compliance with the provisions of the letter of assist. The Director of Mission Support/Chief of Mission Support is further responsible for ensuring adherence to relevant safety standards and provisions under the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations Aviation Manual (May 2005), as outlined in further detail in section III of the present report.

B. Operating framework and United Nations tasking authority of aircraft

10. Military utility helicopters provided under letters of assist to United Nations peacekeeping missions are generated based on force requirements and provided as mission assets. They operate under the overall authority of the Head of Mission and support the achievement of mission-wide priorities in support of the mandate. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations details the management supervision over and tasking authorities for military aircraft. In the case of military utility helicopters, the Head of Military Component exercises operational control over military personnel while the aircraft are managed as part of the integrated support services of a United Nations peacekeeping mission.

11. The overall tasking process for all mission aviation assets, including military utility helicopters, is conducted through an integrated mission procedure, using the Air Tasking Order procedure. This integrated, centrally coordinated and managed process is aimed at ensuring responsive, safe and cost-effective aviation support that meets operational requirements and provides for optimal flexibility and responsiveness to the Head of Mission, Force Commander and other component heads in executing their mandated responsibilities. The concept of the United Nations tasking authority is designed to ensure that aircraft are tasked in accordance with applicable aviation regulations and in accordance with the stipulations of the letter of assist. It also ensures that air assets are dispatched in accordance with the mission's standard operating procedures, including, for example, procedures relating to flight planning and pre-flight briefing and in-flight radio procedures.

12. The tasking priorities for mission air assets are established, planned, and coordinated through the Mission Air Operations Centre, an integrated mission body with civilian as well as military representatives that maintains responsibility for development of the Air Tasking Order and ensures management of mission aircraft, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Procedures for air tasking priority are outlined in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support Aviation Manual. The established priorities are CASEVAC and emergency MEDEVAC; search and rescue; VIP special flights (political/diplomatic, mostly United Nations contracted aircraft); operational missions, including troop movements and related military operations; re-supply and observation; routine MEDEVAC; and passenger/cargo. These priorities are applied flexibly depending on the prevailing circumstances; so for instance operational requirements may be a higher priority than VIP flights.

13. The United Nations is committed to taking the necessary steps to ensure military air assets are used efficiently and effectively for crisis and emergency response and in support of critical military operations. In pursuit of this, the Force Commander is assigned a written monthly allotment of guaranteed flying hours for military utility helicopters, on which he or she can draw to execute movement of reserves and reinforcements, logistic support and related operational activities. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support recently recirculated this policy requirement to mission leadership to ensure compliance with the allotment provision. All missions are now in compliance with this requirement. Furthermore, military air assets in each mission may be earmarked on the Air Tasking Order as standby for specific pre-planned immediate rapid response at the request of the United Nations Military Commander and coordinated in advance. Once these assets are scheduled on the Air Tasking Order, the Force Commander has the authority to release the aircraft for designated missions provided the aircraft comply with United Nations directives and procedures and the terms and conditions of the letter of assist. It is recognized that tactical emergencies, immediate CASEVAC and MEDEVAC require quick reaction and responsiveness. Nonetheless, the requirement for the established tasking procedures remains. The tasking of assets in these situations can be verbally authorized and the administrative documentation fulfilled retrospectively. Other aircraft not on standby can be retasked rapidly by the Air Operations Centre to augment resources during a crisis using established Air Tasking Order tasking procedures.

14. It is the view of the United Nations Secretariat that the established management and operating framework for the use of military utility aircraft is strong and allows for the effective use of military helicopters to meet mandate requirements and respond to emergencies. The existing policies and procedures are intended to ensure adequate air support for all mission stakeholders, including sufficient support for military operations. The Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are committed to ensuring the effective implementation of this framework in the field and ensuring that the Force Commander and mission leadership can meet their operational requirements while ensuring sound financial and administrative practices are respected and aviation safety standards are maintained at all times. Nevertheless, conflicting priorities may occasionally arise among various mission components, particularly during periods of peak activity or during the conduct of several major operations at the same time. The resolution of these situations demands strong integrated planning by mission

senior management to clarify mission priorities and regular review of those priorities. It further demands that personnel, both civilian and military, are well acquainted with planning and tasking procedures within the United Nations integrated support concept.

III. Aviation safety

15. The United Nations is firmly committed to the safety of all aviation activity in its peacekeeping missions. The Organization places the highest emphasis on the safety of mission personnel and assets, including those contributed generously by Member States. Although peacekeeping operations are unique and cannot be compared with any other types of aviation operations, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support provide an aviation safety regime in line with the latest developments and established best practices in global aviation by implementing and managing relevant aviation safety programmes. Such programmes provide a management framework encompassing clear aviation safety standards and responsibilities, effective decision-making and risk management processes, and the necessary resources for implementing aviation safety and quality assurance programmes in the field and at headquarters. It also involves the fostering of an aviation safety culture that is built on effective leadership, commitment to safety, and clear responsibility and accountability at all levels.

16. The aviation safety policy framework of the Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is described in the United Nations Aviation Safety Manual (February 2003), which is currently under revision to incorporate more recent evolutions in strengthening aviation safety. The most important of those improvements have been encapsulated in recent years in two important internal guidance documents: the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support Policy Directive on Aviation Safety (April 2009) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support Policy Directive on Aviation Operational Risk Management (April 2008) and will be incorporated into the revised manual. Taken together, these documents describe the relevant policies, roles and responsibilities for peacekeeping aviation safety. They have helped to shift aviation safety in United Nations peacekeeping from a reactive to a proactive mode to ensure the early identification of hazards, associated risk and timely risk mitigation.

17. The safety standards applicable to military aviation in United Nations peacekeeping are well established. When a military aircraft is provided under a letter of assist, the United Nations requires that the Government of the troop-contributing country shall be solely responsible for the safety and airworthiness of the aircraft, as well as its ensuing operation. The aircraft shall be properly manned, equipped, operated, inspected, maintained and serviced, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the contributing country. This ensures that aircrews and maintenance personnel are implementing the aviation safety regulations in which they have been trained and with which they have experience. The United Nations specifies certain additional baseline requirements regarding minimum aircrew experience and technical specifications and equipment of aircraft that must be met. The United Nations also requires that, where applicable, other aeronautical rules and regulations, including of the host country such as flight planning and reporting

requirements, weather minima, airspace restrictions, and other air traffic control procedures are followed. In the event of discrepancies between the rules and regulations of the troop-contributing country, the United Nations standard operating procedures and the host country regulations, the most restrictive provision applies.

18. To ensure that aviation safety standards are met, each military aircraft is inspected upon initial deployment and prior to being accepted for operational tasking. The inspection is conducted by the mission Aviation Safety Officer, in coordination with a Technical Compliance Officer from the mission's Aviation Section. The inspection involves a detailed verification of compliance with the provisions of the letter of assist. Ongoing inspections of units and aircraft are conducted through the mission's quality assurance and technical compliance programme, described below.

19. To support and implement the aviation safety policy framework, an aviation safety structure has been established at United Nations Headquarters and in field missions. At United Nations Headquarters, the Aviation Safety Section of the Logistics Support Division in the Department of Field Support provides aviation safety oversight in support of all relevant field missions supported by the Department. The Section develops policies and guidelines, provides technical support and advice to aviation safety structures in the field, and supports the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support in the fulfilment of his or her aviation safety responsibilities.

20. Aviation safety structures in field missions ensure that mission management receives timely advice on aviation safety matters and that the provisions of the Mission Aviation Safety Programme are followed. Aviation structures in missions integrate civilian and military personnel within a single coherent framework for ensuring safety in aviation operations, maintenance and infrastructure. The size and structure of aviation safety components may vary from a single Mission Aviation Safety Officer in a small mission (with oversight and support provided by either a neighbouring mission or a Regional Aviation Safety Office) to considerably larger aviation safety structures for missions with larger air fleets. In all cases, the structure is determined based on the necessary requirements to implement in full the Mission Aviation Safety Programme.

21. Aviation safety personnel in a peacekeeping mission conduct their activities in accordance with the Mission Aviation Safety Programme, which seeks to identify reported and observed hazards and determine appropriate risk mitigation measures. Regular inspections of airfields and landing sites are conducted, aircraft occurrence reports are reviewed and analysed, investigations of incidents affecting mission aircraft are conducted and any underlying factors that may affect the safety of ongoing air operations are thoroughly analysed. Aviation safety personnel provide initial and recurrent briefings and training and disseminate safety information to all concerned.

22. Military aviation units in peacekeeping missions usually deploy with a dedicated Aviation Safety Officer, or else a suitably experienced officer will be appointed to that function. All military aviation units are required to comply with the provisions of the Mission Aviation Safety Programme, including compliance with the airspace management rules of the host country, reporting of occurrences and observed hazards, and exchange of safety information. There is ongoing liaison and communication between the unit commanders or unit Aviation Safety Officers

and the Mission Aviation Safety Officers. In addition, representatives of the military aviation units/contingents are members of the mission's Aviation Safety Council and take active part in all discussions related to the organization, management and safety of the mission's air operations.

23. Operational decisions relating to the safety of a given flight are taken using a well-established operational risk management procedure, which involves the identification of aviation hazards, evaluation of the associated risks and the implementation of appropriate risk mitigation measures to ensure that peacekeeping air operations are conducted at or below the acceptable levels of risk for each type of operation. This framework was officially promulgated in the Policy Directive on Aviation Operational Risk Management (April 2008). That document articulates missions' operational risk management decision-making process, which engages all of the necessary managerial levels required in overseeing planning and execution of flights, including the management of changes to flight operations. This process allows the balancing of risk with operational necessities. The Head of Military Component is responsible for ensuring that the aviation operational risk management process is integrated effectively in military decision-making regarding the use of military aviation assets for planning and executing military operations.

24. The United Nations Secretariat is confident that the aviation safety policies and structures in place provide a comprehensive aviation safety regime for United Nations peacekeeping. Deepening experience with implementing the operational risk management process will lead to further gains in aviation safety in United Nations peacekeeping. To further extend the success of this approach, the Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations have identified the need to further enhance cooperation with troop-contributing countries in the familiarization and training of their personnel in the operational risk management framework. This is discussed further in section V below.

IV. Aviation Quality Assurance Programme

25. Complementary to the aviation safety programme, the Department of Field Support also implements an Aviation Quality Assurance Programme in all missions. This programme was endorsed by Member States as a strategic initiative to enhance the quality and safety of aviation in United Nations peacekeeping missions. The programme is managed and executed by the Department of Field Support. The mission Aviation Section technical compliance and quality assurance specialists implement the programme at mission level. It is closely coordinated with mission aviation safety programmes.

26. Aviation quality assurance programmes are now in place for all Department of Field Support-administered missions with an aviation component. These programmes serve three broad objectives in United Nations peacekeeping: (a) to enhance safety; (b) to assist in letter of assist management at the United Nations Headquarters and field mission levels; and (c) to mitigate risk in ongoing operations. The programme ensures that United Nations senior management and mission leadership can have confidence that required standards are being met in both civilian and military air operations. As such, the programme requires active oversight by both management and aviation specialists at the strategic, operational and tactical levels.

27. Under the United Nations quality assurance system, all civilian and military aviation components are actively assessed through a performance evaluation regime, which includes regular monitoring, periodic audit, and identification and analysis of trends identified in mission performance evaluations. The quality assurance process begins on arrival of every aircraft and crew in the mission area. Any aircraft that are replaced or returned to the mission must also undergo inspection and acceptance. Thereafter, military aviation units/contingents are subject to semi-annual performance evaluations, which may yield important performance indicators, trends for analysis, and recommendations for improvements. Typically, the quality standards monitored under the programme include aircrew qualifications and experience (as per United Nations requirements), adequacy of training to meet aircrew currency requirements (e.g., night flying), and the adequacy of continuing maintenance being carried out on aircraft to meet airworthiness requirements.

28. Where corrective actions are required, recommended measures for improvement are followed up in close cooperation with the relevant civilian contractor or military unit. If corrective measures are not forthcoming, the mission may use the quality assurance process to trigger further inspections or other steps to bring the contractor or unit into compliance. In serious cases of non-compliance and continued failure to take corrective measures, the mission may consider the "grounding" of aircraft for United Nations operations or, ultimately, the severance of the contract.

29. To ensure that the Aviation Quality Assurance Programme is further strengthened as a cooperative undertaking, the Department of Field Support and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are committed to working with troop-contributing countries and their deploying personnel to ensure that they are fully aware of the standards applied in this process, and of how to work with the mission quality assurance programmes in the field. The Department of Field Support is committed to ensuring that the programme is brought into conformity with international best practice. To that end, an external aviation quality assurance consultant will be engaged during 2010 with the objective of attaining the internationally recognized International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 certification of the Aviation Quality Assurance Programme of the Department of Field Support.

V. Observations

30. Military aircraft represent an indispensable asset in United Nations peacekeeping. The existing administrative and safety frameworks that underpin the management and use of these critical contributions are both comprehensive and robust. They support the optimal usage of mission air assets both for military tasks and in support of mission priorities while simultaneously upholding aviation safety standards and safeguarding sound financial and administrative practices.

31. Problems with the execution of relevant policies and procedures concerning the use of military utility helicopters remain the exception rather than the rule, and the United Nations is committed to ensuring that all relevant frameworks are implemented effectively in the field. While regular review and update of existing frameworks remains an imperative, primacy is placed on assuring that all mission stakeholders adhere to and execute current policies in full. The Under-Secretaries-

General for Peacekeeping Operations and for Field Support have identified regular and comprehensive training of both civilian and military leadership in missions on aviation safety and management procedures as a priority. Already, missions receive information on and access to relevant policy documents that clarify the roles and responsibilities of different mission components and the standard procedures in utilizing military air assets. The United Nations Secretariat is dedicated to ensuring that applicable policies are communicated on a regular basis and clarified where concerns arise. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support will arrange for appropriate joint briefings of individual senior members of mission leadership on all aspects of policy pertaining to the integrated management and tasking of military aviation assets prior to deploying to the field, at subsequent senior leadership training and at annual conferences. We will continue to work with Member States to uphold critical safety and administrative arrangements to support the safe and effective use of military utility helicopters in United Nations peacekeeping.

United Nations A/64/769–S/2010/226

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 30 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letter which contains the Lebanese Government response to the Israeli allegations that were circulated to Security Council members on 19 April 2010.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 15, "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 21 April 2010, the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations in New York submitted to you an official complaint regarding Deputy Qasim Hashim that contained a number of fallacies. In refutation of the allegations made by Israel, Lebanon would like to affirm that Deputy Qasim Hashim is a Lebanese national and a deputy in the Lebanese Parliament, representing the Hasbayya-Marjayoun region. Contrary to the claims made in the Israeli letter, he did not engage in any acts of provocation. Together with other unarmed Lebanese citizens, he removed a barbed-wire fence which, in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), Israeli occupying forces had, some days earlier, put in place inside Lebanese territory, close to the technical fence. Deputy Hashim also raised Lebanese flags in order to affirm Lebanese sovereignty over that territory and demonstrate that the Lebanese people, army and resistance reject Israeli occupation of Lebanese land. Lebanon reiterates its affirmation that Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory constitutes a provocation to the patriotic sensibilities of the Lebanese and Arab peoples and to the feelings of all peoples that reject the aggressive policies of Israel, which it has manifested in repeated invasions of Lebanon and in its insistence on continuing to occupy Lebanese territory, paying no heed to Security Council resolutions and, in particular, resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006). Israel also repeatedly threatens neighbouring countries, indicating its constant readiness to attack, kill and destroy, and glorying in the power and preparedness of its army to undertake such missions against defenceless and innocent civilians and peaceful peoples.

Lebanon requests the Security Council, the international community and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to bring pressure to bear on Israel to comply with the resolutions of international legitimacy and withdraw forthwith from all Lebanese territory. It is a fact that the continued Israeli occupation and the aggressive Israeli policy are the two main causes of instability and continued tension in Lebanon and the Arab region and, consequently, threaten international peace and security.

(*Signed*) Ali Hussein **Al-Chami**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

United Nations A/64/770

General Assembly

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5 May 2010
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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 126
Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Letter dated 3 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Declaration of the International Parliamentary Conference commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, dated 7 April 2010 at St. Petersburg (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 126.

(Signed) V. **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 3 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration of the International Parliamentary Conference commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945

(St. Petersburg, 7 April 2010)

The victory in the Great Patriotic War, which was achieved through the efforts of all peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was decisive in defeating fascism and bringing the Second World War to an end.

Victory Day will remain forever in the memories of our peoples as a symbol of that immense achievement and of our deepest sorrow for those who died at the front, those who were tortured to death or executed as prisoners of the fascists and those who perished on the home front during the war. This memory serves as a foundation on which to strengthen moral and humanitarian ideals.

The participants in the International Parliamentary Conference to commemorate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 organized by the Interparliamentary Assembly of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), drawing upon international instruments adopted on the outcome of the Second World War:

1. Declare their admiration for the selfless bravery, dedication and steadfastness of the sons and daughters of the peoples of the Soviet Union, who won victory through the great exploit of liberating Europe and other regions of the world from fascist enslavement. Had it not been for the tens of millions of lives sacrificed by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the victory over fascism would have been impossible;

2. Reaffirm that the heroism of our peoples was decisive in giving impetus to the resistance movement in the countries of Europe, opening a second front, and gathering strength to overcome fascism and Japanese militarism, and recognize the contribution to the victory made by the States of the anti-Hitler coalition;

3. Call upon the parliaments and peoples of CIS member States to make every effort to preserve the memory of this sacred war and this Great Victory for all time;

Express their deep conviction that the memory of the colossal loss of life in the Second World War makes it imperative for the world community to recognize that preserving peace is an absolute priority;

4. Reiterate the illegality of attempts to reassess the outcome of the Second World War; and strongly condemn the persecution of veterans of the Great Patriotic War in a number of countries and the growing attempts to glorify fascism and its collaborators;

Call upon the Interparliamentary Union, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Security and Defence Assembly, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty

Organization, the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Eurasian Economic Community, the Parliamentary Assembly of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and other international parliamentary organizations to engage in active parliamentary diplomacy in order to counteract attempts to reassess the outcome of the Second World War and rehabilitate fascism at the State level, and to prevent the use of parliamentary podiums by those who would justify and praise the Nazis and their collaborators;

Draw particular attention to the fact that the development of double standards in assessing the outcome of the Second World War has a negative impact on inter-State relations by undermining the unity of the world community in the face of present-day global challenges and threats and by fomenting dangerous conflicts between civilizations;

Welcome the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session of a special resolution introduced by the Russian Federation on the inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which expresses concern about the increase in xenophobia and intolerance in the modern world and about attempts to rehabilitate fascist ideology and its manifestations;

5. Call upon the parliaments and Governments of CIS member States to continue their efforts to provide comprehensive social and legal assistance to veterans of the Great Patriotic War, partisans and those who worked on the home front during the war years, tend to their burial places, maintain the search for the missing and immortalize their memory;

Condemn acts of vandalism against and the destruction of memorials to those who fought in the Great Patriotic War, considering these acts a demonstration of sacrilegious disrespect for the heroic exploits of all those who, in mortal combat with the enemy, defended their native land and saved Europe from fascist enslavement, and an attempt to erase from memory the hundreds of thousands of people who laid down their lives selflessly fighting shoulder to shoulder on the front lines;

6. Deem it necessary to take measures to coordinate public information activities among CIS member States aimed at countering the ideology and practice of contemporary extremism, the rise of ultranationalistic organizations, manifestations of neo-Nazism and the justification and glorification of the Nazis and their collaborators as well as to promote an atmosphere of non-tolerance of such phenomena in post-Soviet nations and in international forums;

Support the adoption by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States of a decision to dedicate one day, on the eve of 9 May 2010, to the commemoration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in all educational institutions of CIS member States, and to do so annually each May in commemoration of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945;

7. Welcome the efforts of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly to establish and update a model legal framework for the Commonwealth that properly responds to contemporary security challenges and threats;

8. Propose that the special standing committees of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly should step up their work on the draft model law banning fascist ideology and any action aimed at rehabilitating Nazism or portraying Nazi criminals and their collaborators as heroes and should also finalize the draft model laws on military celebration days and memorial dates, on military support activities, on immortalizing the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and on immortalizing the memory of those who died defending the Fatherland;

9. Commend the initiative of the President of the Russian Federation for the establishment, in new historical conditions, of a single European space with a guarantee of equal and indivisible security for all States;

Support efforts by all countries of the world to strengthen a global coalition against terrorism and drugs and the early adoption of a comprehensive convention against international terrorism;

10. Urge the world community to view the commemoration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the Second World War as a historic opportunity for further strengthening the atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation in international relations.

United Nations A/64/771–S/2010/228

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 30 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of April 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the aforementioned information circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary of Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-35136 (E) 110510

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Annex to the letter dated 30 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] for the month of April 2010

Date	Time	Direction	Fire point area	Used Weapons	Casualties & Damages
1 April	23.30-00.20	One	Aygezor village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
2 April	00.10-00.15	Five	Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	14.30-15.00		Kokhanabi and Agbulag villages, Tovuz region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	10.00-10.15		Chinarli village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	11.50-12.00		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
3 April	19.35-19.45	Three	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	00.20-00.45		Goyarkh village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	00.30-00.40		Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
4 April	12.25-12.40	One	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

5 April	11.00-11.25	Four	Mehdli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	16.40-16.56		Marzili and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Fire and machine gun	-
	20.00-20.26		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
6 April	16.50-17.15 18.00-18.25	Four	Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	22.45-22.55		Gizil Oba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	23.10-23.25		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
7 April	04.10-04.25	Four	Unknown heights, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	10.30-11.00		Unknown heights, Krasnaselsk region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	11.50-12.00		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	21.40-21.55		Gizil Oba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
9 April	16.15-16.30	One	Mosesgerkh and Aygepar villages, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
11 April	16.30-16.35	Four	Mosesgerkh village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	20.20-20.25		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Fire and machine gun	-
	12.30-12.40		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	16.50-17.15		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-

12 April	16.00-16.05	Three	Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	15.45-16.05 16.25-16.35		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	22.15-22.40		Gorgan village, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
13 April	00.05-00.15	Five	Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	11.25-11.40		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenian	Firearm and machine gun	-
	15.30-15.40		Chinarli village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	14.10-14.25		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	22.35-22.50		Unknown heights, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
14 April	08.10-08.20 15.00-15.05	Two	Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenian	Firearm and machine gun	-
	09.25-09.42 13.20-13.40		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
15 April	01.20-01.40	Four	Gizil Oba village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	19.10-19.25		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
16 April	12.15-12.25		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	16.10-16.35		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-

17 April	01.05-01.15	Two	Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	03.45-04.00		Chayli village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
18 April	23.20-23.40	Two	Gizil Oba and Chayli villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
19 April	01.15-01.30	Two	Gizil Oba and Chayli villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
20 April	15.10-15.30	One	Gulustan village, Geranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
21 April	02.00-02.15	Two	Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	12.50-13.00		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
22 April	10.45-10.55	Two	Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	21.30-21.50		Gizil Oba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
23 April	12.15-12.25	Two	Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	16.00-16.15		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
25 April	22.00-22.35	Two	Ashagi Seyidahmadli and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	22.35-22.45		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Fire and machine gun	-

26 April	20.10-20.30	Two	Shavarshar village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
	20.20-20.40		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
28 April	18.15-18.20	Three	Unknown heights, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	08.30-08.45 19.10-19.35		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	20.20-20.40		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	-
29 April	13.40-13.55	Two	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-
	21.20-21.24		Ashagi Seyidahmadli village, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	-

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Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 April 2010, addressed to you by Kemal Gökeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Permanent Representative

10-34933 (E) 100510

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Annex to the letter dated 29 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 15 April 2010, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/64/746-S/2010/196), which yet again contains well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to give in to their demands. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

Lastly, the Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. I also deem it imperative to point out that Turkey, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, does not need the advice of the Greek Cypriot administration on how the issues should be dealt with within the context of international law and the Security Council. Furthermore, throughout the negotiations, Turkey has been encouraging the Turkish Cypriot side for the achievement of a just and political settlement on the island. I would like to put on record once again that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to finding a settlement in the form of a new partnership that will be in line with the established United Nations parameters and body of work. Bizonality, political equality of the two peoples, the equal status of the two constituent States and the continuation of Turkey's effective guarantee will constitute the parameters for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Removal of the existing isolations on Turkish Cypriots and equal treatment of the two sides by the international community will surely contribute positively to the efforts towards reaching a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus. A similar commitment from the

Greek Cypriot side will pave the way for an early, mutually acceptable and fair settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/64/773

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 111 (h)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 28 April 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations has the honour to inform you that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has presented its candidature to the Human Rights Council of the United Nations for the 2010-2013 term in the elections to be held on 13 May 2010 in New York.

The Permanent Mission has the further honour to inform that the candidature of Libya was endorsed by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Governments at the African Union Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 29 January to 2 February 2010.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has the honour to enclose herewith an explanatory note containing commitments and pledges of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in promoting and protecting human rights (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would be grateful if the present note verbale and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

10-34833 (E) 100510

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Annex to the note verbale dated 28 April 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Explanatory note

1. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is among the countries that fulfil their obligations regarding respect for human rights and the rule of law. It has acceded to and ratified all fundamental human rights conventions. As a member of the United Nations Organization that believes in its capacity to work in cooperation with the international community to ensure the promotion and advancement of human rights, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is honoured to announce its decision to stand as a candidate for the Human Rights Council membership. Libya chaired the Human Rights Commission in 2003 and fully contributed to the work of the Commission, thanks to the confidence the Member States placed in it.

2. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is fully committed to the promotion and protection of human rights principles at the national, regional and international levels, and advocates a broad concept of human rights that includes, in addition to the well-known human rights, the right to direct participation in public life, the right to development, and the right to live in a world free of nuclear and mass destruction weapons. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya commits itself to continue working in cooperation with other countries to consolidate this concept in all countries of the world, and to protect these rights in accordance with adopted and existing mechanisms under the Human Rights Council.

I. Recent actions and activities

3. More than ever, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has paid great attention to human rights over the past 30 years. During this period, many fundamental laws ensuring legal and judicial protection of these rights were enacted, the National Commission of Human Rights was established, and many civil society organizations started playing an important role in promoting the culture and standards of human rights that were, for the first time, introduced in the educational programmes of colleges and law schools. Moreover, the improvement of prisons' conditions is part of a national advanced programme that ensures the training of judicial police officers in respect of human rights and adopted plans aimed at integrating and rehabilitating prisoners into society after their release.

A. Human rights protection in legislation

4. Human rights protection in legislation includes:

(a) Fundamental legislation;

(b) Other legislations;

(c) International treaties and conventions.

Fundamental legislation

5. Fundamental legislation includes:

(a) Declaration on the Establishment of the Authority of the People (2 March 1977): the Declaration affirms the right of the individual to direct participation in the exercise of power, establishing a system of direct democracy based on the broad participation of all the people in the political and administrative decision-making process as well as in the selection of implementation tools;

(b) Great Green Charter of Human Rights of the Era of the Masses (12 June 1988): the Great Green Charter of Human Rights provides a series of general rights and freedoms such as those expounded in the international conventions, such as political, civil, economic and cultural rights; but what distinguishes this Charter is that it proclaims other rights that were never stated or referred to before, such as the right to life, the right to live in a world free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, the right to direct participation and exercise of power, and the right to be partners but not wage workers;

(c) Act No. 20 of 1991, on the promotion of freedom: this Act was inspired by international human rights charters and treaties. Its articles are dedicated to setting forth the guiding principles of international human rights and freedoms. This Act is a fundamental law that also states that all conflicting legislations, including the existing legislation, are amendable; that the rights it proclaims are not subject to statutory limitations and cannot be rendered less effective or be abrogated.

Other legislations

6. Other legislations include civil, commercial and criminal laws dedicated to setting the relationships between individuals as well as relationships between individuals and public or private institutions. These laws were particularly inspired by French and Italian legislations, as well as by Islamic Sharia. At this time, a number of specialized legal commissions are about to scrutinize and review these legislations in order to ensure their compliance with the latest developments in legislations at both the national and international levels.

International treaties and conventions

7. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has adopted and acceded to the majority of international human rights conventions, and it is worth mentioning that the legal system in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya gives priority to international treaties and conventions over national law. Their implementation takes priority in cases of conflicting legislation. This gives greater importance to international conventions and undoubtedly leads to complementarities in the legislative protection system of human rights and prevents the emergence of breaches in the whole system. Below are some of those conventions:

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (15 May 1970)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (15 May 1970)
- Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (16 May 1989)

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (3 July 1969)
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (8 July 1976)
- International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (29 June 1988)
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (16 May 1989)
- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (16 May 1989)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (16 May 1989)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (16 May 1989)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (15 April 1993)
- African Charter on Human and People's Rights (26 March 1987)
- Arab Charter on Human Rights (7 August 2006)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (18 June 2004)

B. Judicial protection

8. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya offers judicial protection for human rights and freedoms through a national judicial system represented by Courts of Justice at a horizontal level everywhere in the country, ranging from the Court of First Instance to the Supreme Court. The Judicial System Act of 2006 provides a series of legal principles, provisions and rules that are in conformity with internationally accepted standards for fair trials, including in particular:

(a) The independence and neutrality of the judge;

(b) The guarantee, for all individuals without discrimination, of the right to access to justice;

(c) The multi-level judicial system;

(d) Public trial sessions;

(e) The right to be assisted by a lawyer.

C. Prisons

9. The existing law on prisons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is considered one of the most modern laws in the world. The prisons are called "reform and rehabilitation institutions". The aim of those institutions is to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners into society after their release. The main provisions stated in the law are:

(a) Prisons are divided into different categories: principal prisons, local prisons, special open prisons and semi-open prisons;

(b) Prisoners are classified and dispatched in prisons according to the nature of their crime;

(c) Classification is related to the age of the prisoner;

(d) It is explicitly stated that no individual is accepted into prison without a judicial decision;

(e) Separation of preventative detainees from sentenced prisoners;

(f) Separation of female prisoners from male prisoners;

(g) Pregnant women are detained in social care institutions;

(h) The right to exercise a remunerated activity in or outside the institution;

(i) The right to education;

(j) The right to health and social care, to receive visitors and to keep up correspondence;

(k) Prisons are submitted to judicial control and placed under the administrative authority of the Ministry of Justice.

D. National Commission of Human Rights

10. The National Commission of Human Rights was established in 2008. It is a national institution that operates in accordance with the Paris Principles. It enjoys total administrative and financial independence from the State. It is composed of committed experienced specialists in the human rights field. The Commission aims at promoting human rights and law enforcement with adequate transparency. In this respect, the Commission cooperates with United Nations organizations and related institutions in other countries, and examines complaints submitted by authors for any alleged human rights violations.

E. Woman and child

11. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pays great attention to women and children, considering that the woman is the pillar of the family, which constitutes the nucleus of society, and that today's children are tomorrow's citizens. This consideration stems primarily from Islamic Sharia, which dignifies women, elevates their status and promotes their rights. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has ratified all conventions on women's and children's rights. At the domestic level, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya adopted Act No. 10 of 1984, on the provisions of marriage and divorce, which guarantees the rights of the woman. This law considers that a marriage is legal only with the consent of the two parties, and that a divorce is valid only if confirmed before a tribunal.

12. Regarding the right of the child, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya supported United Nations General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV), entitled "Declaration of the Rights of the Child", and adopted the Charter on the Rights of the Arab Child. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also adopted Act No. 5 of 1997, which secures the

protection and the promotion of the rights of the child, a process which gave birth to the High Commission for Childhood.

II. Declaration of commitments

13. If the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is elected a member of the Human Rights Council, it will contribute, with other members, to make the Council more efficient and transparent, and to keep it away from politicization, in order to support and protect human rights everywhere in the world in accordance with international conventions and instruments.

14. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will more particularly:

(a) Contribute and work through regional human rights mechanisms, especially as a member State of the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement, to advance and promote human rights;

(b) Lend its support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with its mechanisms and cooperate with the Office to facilitate the achievement of its tasks in the field of human rights;

(c) Commit itself to strengthening cooperation and to establishing a constructive dialogue with all civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights at national, regional and international levels, and to maintaining a sustainable network to promote protection capacities and implementation of human rights, in consideration of the important role and efficiency of these organizations in that field;

(d) Exert every effort to realize and display the right to development as a fundamental right for all, which will be possible only if an agreement is reached on the creation of a legally binding international standard for all States to enforce the law in development through productive cooperation and serious dialogue among all Member States;

(e) Commit itself to continuing the support of the United Nations programmes that play an important role in the protection of human rights, and to cooperating with the Organization in the world;

(f) Cooperate fully with all Member States of the Untied Nations, particularly with Member States of the Human Rights Council, in order to support and promote the work of the Council and to facilitate the achievement of the tasks set forth under its mandate, taking into account the principles of impartiality and objectivity, and keeping away from any selective approach regarding the comprehensive universal periodic review mechanism;

(g) Cooperate with Member States to ensure the necessary protection of international human rights instruments and related conventions.

United Nations A/64/774

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 155

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 28th and 30th meetings, on 3 and 7 May 2010. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.28 and 30).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (A/64/728);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/660/Add.10).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/64/L.36

4. At its 30th meeting, on 7 May 2010, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010" (A/C.5/64/L.36), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Kenya.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/64/L.36 without a vote (see para. 6).

10-35395 (E) 070510

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1892 (2009) of 13 October 2009, by which the Council decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 6,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 2,211 police and extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2010,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1908 (2010) of 19 January 2010, by which the Council endorsed the increase in the overall force levels of the Mission to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts and decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 3,711 police,

Recalling its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/294 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of

[1] A/64/728.

[2] A/64/660/Add.10.

General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006 and 61/276 of 29 June 2007, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 31 March 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 105.2 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[7] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266 and 61/276;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 in a total amount not exceeding 120,641,800 dollars for the operation of the Mission;

Financing of the commitment authority

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 120,641,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in General Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

16. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

18. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

19. *Decides* to keep under review at its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

United Nations A/64/775

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 May 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 111 (h)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

The Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to inform it that the Government of Angola has decided to present its candidacy to the Human Rights Council for the term 2010-2013 at the elections to be held on 13 May 2010 by the General Assembly.

In this regard, please find enclosed herewith, in support of Angola's candidacy, the voluntary pledges and commitments of Angola in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251 (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat

Angola's candidacy to the United Nations Human Rights Council (2010-2013)

Angola's voluntary pledges and commitments for the promotion and protection of human rights

I. Introduction

Angola has decided to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the term 2010-2013 (election to be held on 13 May 2010).

Through its resolution 60/251, the General Assembly established the Human Rights Council, creating a historic opportunity to improve the effectiveness and strengthen the human rights protection system within the United Nations.

As a result of the experience lived during different periods of its history, the Republic of Angola began a new cycle in 2010, characterized primarily by the adoption of a new constitution that:

- Marks the end of the transition period and finally establishes a democratic State of law
- Is more comprehensive and recognizes as inalienable the rights and freedoms enshrined therein
- Creates the political, economic, social, cultural, and peace and stability conditions that ensure a greater institutional capacity for the promotion, observance and protection of human rights

II. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

In addition to the broader scope of the Constitution the Republic of Angola recently adopted, it is important to stress the organs that make up its institutional framework, namely:

- The Secretary of State for Human Rights
- The Courts
- The Attorney General of the Republic
- The Ombudsman
- The Provincial Committees for Human Rights, the National Council on Families
- The Children's National Institute and the National Council for Children
- The Family Counselling Centres and the Networks for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children
- The Intersectoral Reporting Commission on Human Rights

III. Commitments of the Republic of Angola

The national reconstruction efforts and the implementation of the poverty eradication strategy in general aim to improve the human development index, especially those indicators related to human rights, the dignity of the people and their welfare.

Today, the Human Rights Council is a revitalized body that, unlike before, views the promotion and protection of human rights from a global and depoliticized perspective and has the deepening of the cooperation among the States as its main pillar.

Therefore, in terms of the organization and functioning of the Council, the Government of the Republic of Angola will continue to:

- Strengthen the working methods of the Human Rights Council
- Intensify international cooperation under the terms of resolution 60/251 of the General Assembly, highlighting the importance of the Universal Periodic Review and the Mechanism of Procedures of the Council
- Revise the Council agenda in order to avoid duplication and dispersion of material, financial and human resources

At the international, regional and subregional levels, the Government of Angola will remain committed and will continue to support and encourage the following:

- A constructive dialogue and cooperation among members and non-members of the Council
- Mainstreaming of human rights into the United Nations system to enhance the coordination of its activities and the effectiveness of the United Nations human rights machinery
- The engagement of non-governmental organizations as a positive and important element of dialogue in the work of the Council
- The universality and indivisibility of all human rights, as well as civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development
- A regional and international process that seeks to advance the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
- An effective response to human rights crises when they occur, guided by universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, while promoting international dialogue and cooperation

Angola will continue promoting legislative measures in order to better harmonize its domestic legal framework with its international obligations in the field of human rights. Thus, at the internal level, the Republic of Angola will continue accelerating the process of signing the following international instruments:

- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol
- The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children
- The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

In the near future, the Republic of Angola will initiate a process towards the ratification of all major human rights international instruments it signed, such as:

- The International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries
- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

In compliance with Angola's pledge for its election to the Human Rights Council in 2007, the following actions have been undertaken, inter alia:

- Adoption of a new Constitution inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
- Signature of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
- Presentation of a national report under the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism
- Creation of the post of Secretary of State for Human Rights
- Welcoming of visits by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and by the President of the Working Group on arbitrary detentions
- Passing of a new law on political parties, which allowed for the increase in the participation of women in politics, in particular in Parliament, putting Angola among the 10 countries with the highest female representation in Parliament, with 39 per cent
- Creation of a Cross-Sectoral Committee on Trafficking in Persons

In regard to institutional relations with United Nations bodies, the Republic of Angola also reiterates, in particular, its commitment to:

- Deepening the already excellent relations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the mechanism of procedures of the Human Rights Council
- Submitting its periodic reports to the human rights treaties body

- Considering implementing all recommendations contained in the UPR report
- Fully cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and other relevant United Nations agencies and stakeholders
- Engaging actively and constructively with the Human Rights Council, which is of key importance to strengthen the institutional capacity to promote and protect human rights

United Nations A/64/776

General Assembly

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6 May 2010
English
Original: Russian

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 126
Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Letter dated 4 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message from President Dmitry Medvedev of the Russian Federation to the special solemn meeting of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly in commemoration of all victims of the Second World War (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and the accompanying message to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 126.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 4 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Message to the special solemn meeting of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly in commemoration of all victims of the Second World War

Moscow

3 May 2010

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen:

I extend my cordial greetings to those participating in the special solemn meeting of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly in commemoration of all victims of the Second World War.

The Great Victory over fascism was won 65 years ago. The schemes of the perfidious aggressors who had drawn more than 60 nations into bloody conflict ended in failure. The fearsome threat to the very underpinnings of civilization was rebuffed, at the cost of immense common efforts and severe losses. The memory of the heroism of all who fought selflessly for the sake of future generations and who brought shared victory ever closer lives on in our hearts.

Losses were sustained by virtually every family in the Soviet Union, which felt the full force of Hitler's military machine. The tens of millions of lost lives will remain forever in our memories. Nor shall we forget the worldwide outpouring of support and genuine compassion during those tragic years. People and nations continents apart, conscious that annihilation loomed, united in solidarity, forming a common front to fight for a just cause.

All of these things shall we recall with pain and with pride during the upcoming commemorations in Moscow on 9 May 2010. We shall pay tribute to the heroism of the veterans, and of all of those who warded off global catastrophe. I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Heads of State and Government and all foreign guests who will take part in the events, for in Russia this public holiday has a special meaning.

As we remember the events of that merciless war today, we must recognize the horrific consequences of violence and racial and religious intolerance. This lends new significance to the task of strengthening the United Nations, established by the international community to prevent future wars. Throughout all of these many years, the United Nations has continued to serve as the foundation for contemporary international relations. Its goals remain relevant. The most important one is to consolidate a just world order, based upon the principles of humanism and mutually beneficial cooperation, effective maintenance of international peace and security and contribution to progressive development in the political, socio-economic, cultural, humanitarian and other arenas.

The horrifying lessons of the Second World War have taught us to join together to combat contemporary threats and to respect the international legal norms without which a secure existence and a stable world order are not possible. Only the united

efforts of the entire international community will enable us to effectively confront terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, transnational crime, drug trafficking and all forms of discrimination.

The victory was attained at the cost of enormous loss of life. With that always in mind, we must stand up to cynical, politically motivated attempts to rewrite history and to revise the conclusions and verdicts of the Nuremburg Tribunal. It is our common duty both to the liberators and to future generations to defend the truth about the War and the meaning of the victory and decisively resist those who besmirch the honour of the heroes who crushed fascism.

Let us never forget all those who laid down their lives on the altar of victory, who perished in battle, died of their wounds or exhaustion or endured torments in the concentration camps. Let us bow low our heads before their cherished memory.

Dmitry **Medvedev**

United Nations

A/64/777

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 May 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 53 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations

Letter dated 7 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the conclusions adopted at the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, held from 20 to 22 April 2010 in Cochabamba and convened by President Evo Morales Ayma of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 53 (d).

(*Signed*) Pablo **Solón**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex I to the letter dated 7 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth

22 April 2010, Cochabamba, Bolivia

Peoples' Agreement

Today, our Mother Earth is wounded and the future of humanity is in danger. If global warming increases by more than 2 degrees Celsius, which would happen under the so-called Copenhagen Accord, there is a 50 per cent probability that the damage caused to our Mother Earth will be totally irreversible. Between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of species would be in danger of disappearing. Large expanses of forest would be affected; droughts and floods would strike different regions of the planet; deserts would expand; and the melting of the polar ice caps and the glaciers in the Andes and Himalayas would worsen. Many island States would disappear, and Africa would suffer an increase in temperature of more than 3 degrees Celsius. World food production would fall, with catastrophic effects on the survival of the inhabitants of vast regions of the planet, and the number of hungry people in the world, already more than 1.02 billion, would increase dramatically. The corporations and Governments of the so-called "most developed" countries, abetted by certain members of the scientific community, frame the discussion of climate change as a problem of nothing more than rising temperatures, without questioning its cause, which is the capitalist system.

We are witnessing the death throes of the patriarchal model of civilization, founded on the subjugation and destruction of human beings and nature, that spread rapidly with the industrial revolution.

The capitalist system has forced upon us a logic of competition, progress and unlimited growth. This system of production and consumption strives for limitless profits, conceiving of mankind as separate from and dominant over nature and turning everything into a saleable good: water, land, the human genome, ancestral cultures, biodiversity, justice, ethics, peoples' rights, death and life itself.

Capitalists see Mother Earth as nothing more than a source of raw materials and human beings as only a means of production and as consumers, whose worth depends on what they have and not what they are.

In order to accumulate and control territories and natural resources, capitalism needs a powerful military industry to beat down the resistance of peoples. It is an imperialist system of worldwide colonization.

Mankind faces a momentous decision: to continue down the path of capitalism, depredation and death, or to take the path of harmony with nature and respect for life.

We must fashion a new system to restore harmony with nature and among human beings. There can be no balance with nature without equity among human beings.

We propose to the peoples of the world the recovery, appreciation and strengthening of the ancestral knowledge, wisdom and practices of indigenous peoples, encapsulated in the experience and proposal of "living well", in which Mother Earth is recognized as a living thing with which we have an indivisible, interdependent, complementary and spiritual relationship.

To address climate change, we must recognize Mother Earth as the source of life and fashion a new system based on the principles of:

- Harmony and balance between everybody and with everything
- Complementarity, solidarity and fairness
- Collective well-being and satisfaction of everybody's basic needs, in harmony with Mother Earth
- Respect for the rights of Mother Earth and for human rights
- Recognition of human beings for what they are and not what they have
- Elimination of all forms of colonialism, imperialism and interventionism
- Peace between peoples and with Mother Earth.

The model we advocate is not one of destructive or unlimited development. Countries must produce goods and services to satisfy the basic needs of their people, but by no means can they continue down this path of development in which the richest countries have an ecological footprint that is five times larger than the planet can bear. The planet's regenerative capacity has already been exceeded by more than 30 per cent. If our Mother Earth continues to be overexploited at this pace, two planets will be necessary by 2030.

In an interdependent system in which human beings are just one component, it is impossible to recognize only the rights of the human element without causing an imbalance in the entire system. In order to guarantee human rights and restore harmony with nature, the rights of Mother Earth must be acknowledged and upheld effectively.

To that end, we propose the attached draft universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth, which sets forth the following rights:

- The right to life and to existence
- The right to be respected
- The right to regenerate biocapacity and continue vital cycles and processes free from human interference
- The right to maintain identity and integrity as distinct, self-regulating and interrelated beings
- The right to water as a source of life
- The right to clean air
- The right to comprehensive health
- The right to be free from contamination, pollution and toxic or radioactive waste

- The right not to be genetically modified or structurally altered in a way that threatens integrity or vital and healthy functioning

- The right to the full and prompt restoration of rights set forth in this declaration that have been violated by human activities.

The common goal is to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases in fulfilment of article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which sets as an objective the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". Our idea, based on the principle of common but differentiated historical responsibilities, is to demand that the developed countries commit to specific emissions reduction targets that will return atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations to 300 parts per million, thus limiting the increase in the average global temperature to a maximum of 1 degree Celsius.

In view of the need for urgent action to achieve that goal, and with the support of peoples, movements and countries, the developed countries must commit to ambitious emissions reduction targets that will result in the achievement of short-term objectives, thus maintaining our vision of bringing the Earth's climate system into balance, in line with the Convention's ultimate objective.

In climate change negotiations, the "shared vision" for "long-term cooperative action" must not be reduced to setting the level at which increases in atmospheric temperature and greenhouse gas concentrations should be capped; it must include the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced set of measures in the areas of finance, technology, adaptation, capacity-building and production and consumption patterns, as well as other essential measures such as recognition of the rights of Mother Earth, with a view to restoring harmony with nature.

The developed countries, the main agents of climate change, should assume their historical and current responsibility by acknowledging and honouring their climate debt in all its dimensions, as the basis for a just, effective and scientific solution to climate change. Within that framework, we demand that the developed countries:

- Restore to developing countries the atmospheric space that is occupied by their greenhouse gas emissions. This means decolonizing the atmosphere through the reduction and absorption of their emissions.

- Assume the costs and technology transfer needs of developing countries arising from the loss of development opportunities as a result of living in a restricted atmospheric space.

- Assume responsibility for the hundreds of millions of people who will be forced to migrate due to the climate change those countries have caused, and eliminate their restrictive immigration policies, offering migrants a decent life with full rights in their countries.

- Assume the adaptation debt incurred through the impacts of climate change on developing countries by providing the means to prevent, minimize and deal with damage arising from their excessive emissions.

- Honour these debts as part of a broader debt to Mother Earth by adopting and implementing a United Nations universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth.

The focus should be not only on financial compensation, but mainly on restorative justice, understood as actions to make whole the people and other members of the living community on Earth.

We deplore attempts by a group of countries to annul the Kyoto Protocol, which is the sole legally binding instrument specifically related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries.

The world should take heed that, despite their legal obligation to reduce their emissions, developed countries increased them by 11.2 per cent between 1990 and 2007.

Over that same period, owing to unbridled consumption, the United States of America increased its greenhouse gas emissions by 16.8 per cent, reaching an annual average of between 20 and 23 tons of carbon dioxide per person. This is over nine times the average per capita emissions in the Third World and 20 times the average per capita emissions in sub-Saharan Africa.

We categorically reject the illegitimate Copenhagen Accord, which allows developed countries to offer insufficient greenhouse gas reductions based on voluntary individual commitments, violating the environmental integrity of Mother Earth and leading to an increase in global temperatures of about 4 degrees Celsius.

At the next climate change conference, to be held in Mexico in late 2010, an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol should be adopted for the second commitment period (2013-2017) under which developed countries would commit to significant domestic emissions reductions of at least 50 per cent below 1990 levels, excluding carbon markets or other offset mechanisms that mask the failure to achieve actual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

We call, first, for the establishment of a target for developed countries as a group, followed by the assignment of individual targets to each developed country in the framework of a comparison of efforts between them, thus maintaining the Kyoto emissions reduction system.

The United States, as the only annex I country that has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, has a significant responsibility to all peoples of the world to ratify the Protocol and commit itself to respecting and complying with emissions reduction targets on a scale appropriate to the total size of its economy.

We the peoples have the same rights to be protected from the effects of climate change and reject the notion of adaptation to climate change, understood as tolerance of the impacts caused by the historical emissions of developed countries, which themselves must adapt their modes of life and consumption in the face of this global emergency. We are forced to contend with the effects of climate change, and consider adaptation to be a process rather than an imposition, as well as a tool for countering those effects, thus demonstrating that it is possible to achieve harmony under a different model for living.

It is necessary to set up an adaptation fund for the exclusive purpose of addressing climate change as part of a financial mechanism managed and run by our

States in a sovereign, transparent and equitable manner. Under this fund the impacts and costs of climate change in developing countries and the needs deriving from these impacts should be assessed, and support from developed countries should be recorded and monitored. The fund should also include a mechanism to compensate for damage caused by current and future impacts, loss of opportunities and reparation due to extreme and gradual climate events, as well as additional costs that could arise if our planet's ecological thresholds are exceeded, together with those impacts that impinge on the right to live well.

The Copenhagen Accord, imposed on developing countries by a few States, not only offers insufficient resources; it also attempts to create divisions between peoples, pitting them against each other, and to subject developing countries to extortion by making access to adaptation resources contingent on mitigation actions. Also unacceptable are the attempts made in international negotiations to classify developing countries by their vulnerability to climate change, generating disputes, inequalities and segregation among them.

Humanity's immense challenge of stopping global warming and cooling the planet can only be achieved through a profound shift in agriculture towards a sustainable model of indigenous/aboriginal small-scale production, as well as other ancestral ecological models and practices that contribute to solving the problem of climate change and ensure food sovereignty. Food sovereignty is understood to be the right of peoples to control their own seeds, lands, water and food production, thereby guaranteeing, through production that is in harmony with Mother Earth and is locally and culturally appropriate, access to sufficient, varied and nutritious foods, ensuring complementarity with Mother Earth and deepening the autonomous (participatory, communal and shared) production of every nation and people.

Climate change is already having profound impacts on the agriculture and ways of life of the world's indigenous/aboriginal farming peoples, and these impacts will worsen in the future.

Agribusiness, through its social, economic and cultural model of globalized capitalist production and its logic of producing food for the market rather than ensuring the right to food, is one of the principal causes of climate change. Its technological, commercial and political tools serve only to deepen the climate change crisis and increase hunger in the world. For this reason, we reject free trade agreements and partnership agreements and any application of intellectual property rights to life, current technology packages (agrochemical and transgenic) and those that offer false solutions (such as biofuels, geo-engineering, nanotechnology and terminator technology), which will only exacerbate the current crisis.

We similarly denounce the way in which the capitalist model imposes infrastructure mega-projects, invades territories with extractive projects, privatizes and commercializes water and militarizes territories, expelling indigenous peoples and smallholders from their lands, undermining food sovereignty and deepening the socio-environmental crisis.

We demand recognition of the right of all peoples, living things and Mother Earth to have access to water, and we support the proposal of the Government of Bolivia to recognize water as a fundamental human right.

The definition of "forest" used in the negotiations on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which includes plantations, is

unacceptable. Single-crop plantations are not forests. Therefore, we demand a definition for the purposes of negotiation that recognizes native forests and jungles and the diversity of the Earth's ecosystems.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must be fully recognized, implemented and included in climate change negotiations. The best strategy and action for avoiding deforestation and degradation and protecting native forests and jungles is to recognize and guarantee collective land and territorial rights, especially considering that most forests and jungles are located within the territories of indigenous peoples and nations and traditional smallholder communities.

We condemn market mechanisms such as the REDD (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries) Programme in its successive versions, which is violating the sovereignty of peoples and their right to free, prior and informed consent, as well as the sovereignty of national States, the rights, practices and customs of peoples and the rights of nature.

Polluting countries have an obligation to carry out direct transfers of economic and technological resources to pay for the restoration and maintenance of forests and jungles, for the benefit of indigenous and aboriginal farming peoples and ancestral organic structures. These transfers should represent direct compensation over and above the sources of funding pledged by developed countries, excluding the carbon market, and should never be used as carbon offsets. We demand that countries stop local initiatives in forests and jungles that are based on market mechanisms and offer non-existent and conditional results. We demand that Governments put in place a global programme to restore native forests and jungles, managed and administered by the peoples, using seeds from native forests and fruit trees and other native flora. Governments should eliminate forest concessions and support keeping petroleum deposits in the ground, and should urgently stop oil and gas exploitation in jungles.

We call upon States to recognize, respect and guarantee the effective implementation of international human rights standards and the rights of indigenous peoples, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, among other relevant instruments, in negotiations, policies and measures aimed at meeting the challenges posed by climate change. In particular, we call upon States to legally recognize pre-existing rights to our territories, lands and natural resources so as to preserve and strengthen our traditional ways of life and contribute effectively to climate change solutions.

We demand the full and effective implementation of the right to consultation, participation and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all negotiation processes and in the design and implementation of measures related to climate change.

Environmental degradation and climate change are currently reaching critical levels, with internal and international migration as one of the main consequences. According to some projections, there were about 25 million climate migrants in 1995. The current figure is estimated at about 50 million, and projections for 2050 foresee the displacement of between 200 million and 1 billion people as a result of climate change. Developed countries should assume responsibility for climate

migrants, welcoming them into their territories and recognizing their fundamental rights through the signing of international agreements that include a definition of "climate migrant" so that all States will abide by their provisions.

An international tribunal of conscience should be established to denounce, highlight, document, prosecute and punish violations of the rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in countries of origin, transit and destination, clearly identifying the responsibilities of States, companies and other agents.

Currently, climate change mitigation funding for developing countries and the Copenhagen Accord funding proposal are insignificant. In addition to official development assistance and funds from public sources, developed countries should commit to additional annual funding of at least 6 per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP) to tackle climate change in developing countries. This is feasible, considering that they spend a similar amount on national defence, and spent five times that amount to rescue failing banks and speculators. This raises serious questions about global priorities and political will. Such funding should be direct and free of conditions, and should not interfere with national sovereignty or the self-determination of the worst-affected communities and groups.

In view of the inefficiency of the current mechanism, a new funding mechanism should be established at the forthcoming Mexico conference, functioning under the authority of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and held accountable to it, with meaningful representation of developing countries to ensure compliance with the funding commitments of annex I countries.

It has been found that the developed countries increased their emissions in the period 1990-2007, despite the claim that reductions would be substantially supported by market mechanisms.

The carbon market has become a lucrative business that commodifies our Mother Earth. This is not an alternative for tackling climate change, as it loots and ravages the land, water and even life itself.

The recent financial crisis has demonstrated that the market is incapable of regulating the financial system, which is fragile and vulnerable due to speculation and the emergence of intermediaries. Therefore, it would be totally irresponsible to entrust it with the care and protection of human existence itself and of our Mother Earth.

The fact that the negotiations under way are aimed at creating new mechanisms that extend and promote the carbon market is unacceptable, as existing mechanisms have never resolved the problem of climate change or led to real and direct action to reduce greenhouse gases.

It is essential to demand that the developed countries comply with their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding the development and transfer of technology, and to reject the "technology window" proposed by developed countries that only market technology. It is essential to devise a blueprint for a multilateral, multidisciplinary mechanism for the participatory control, management and continuous evaluation of technology exchange. These technologies must be effective, clean and socially appropriate. Likewise, it is necessary to establish a funding mechanism and inventory of

appropriate technologies that are not subject to intellectual property rights, especially patents; such technologies should be taken out of the hands of private monopolies and put in the public domain so that they are accessible freely and at low cost.

Knowledge is universal and should on no account be regarded as private property for exclusive use by the owner, nor should its applications in the form of technology. Developed countries have a responsibility to share technology with developing countries, to establish research centres for the creation of their own technologies and innovations, and to protect and promote the development and application of such technologies for the purpose of "living well". The world must recover, learn and relearn the principles and approaches of the ancestral heritage of aboriginal peoples to stop the destruction of the planet, as well as ancestral knowledge and practices concerning spirituality, in order to reintroduce the concept of "living well" in harmony with Mother Earth.

Considering the developed countries' lack of political will to comply effectively with their commitments and obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, and given the lack of an international legal authority to guard against and punish all climate and environmental crimes that violate the rights of Mother Earth and humanity, we demand the creation of an international climate and environmental justice tribunal with binding jurisdiction to act against, prosecute and punish States, enterprises and individuals that by commission or omission pollute the environment and cause climate change.

States that bring cases before the International Court of Justice against developed countries that fail to comply with their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, including commitments to reduce greenhouse gases, should be supported.

We urge peoples to propose and promote far-reaching reform of the United Nations, so that all Member States comply with the decisions of the international climate and environmental justice tribunal.

The future of humanity is in danger, and we cannot allow a group of developed-country leaders to take decisions for all countries, as they tried unsuccessfully to do at the Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen. This decision is within the competence of all peoples. Therefore, a global referendum, plebiscite or popular consultation on climate change should be held in which we are all consulted on the required level of emissions reductions by developed countries and transnational corporations, the financing to be provided by developed countries, the creation of an international climate justice tribunal, the need for a universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth and the need to change the current capitalist system.

The global referendum, plebiscite or popular consultation will be based on a preparatory process aimed at ensuring its success.

In order to coordinate our international efforts and implement the results of this Agreement, we call for the building of a movement of the world's peoples for Mother Earth, based on the principles of complementarity and respect for the diversity of origin and visions of its members and serving as a broad and democratic space for the coordination and linkage of worldwide actions.

To that end, we adopt the attached global plan of action so that, at the Mexico conference, the developed countries listed in annex I will respect the existing legal framework and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent, and so that the different proposals contained in this Agreement will be adopted.

Finally, we agree to hold a second Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth in 2011 as part of this process of building a movement of the world's peoples for Mother Earth and to respond to the outcomes of the climate change conference to be held late this year in Cancún, Mexico.

Annex II to the letter dated 7 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Draft universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth

24 April 2010

Preamble

We, the peoples of the Earth:

Considering that we are all part of Mother Earth, an indivisible, living community of interrelated and interdependent beings with a common destiny;

Gratefully acknowledging that Mother Earth is the source of life, nourishment and learning and provides everything we need to live well;

Recognizing that the capitalist system and all forms of depredation, exploitation, abuse and contamination have caused Mother Earth great destruction, degradation and harm, putting life as we know it today at risk through such phenomena as climate change;

Convinced that in an interdependent living community it is not possible to recognize only the rights of human beings without causing an imbalance in Mother Earth;

Affirming that to guarantee human rights it is necessary to recognize and defend the rights of Mother Earth and of all the beings of which she is composed and that there are cultures, practices and laws that do so;

Aware of the urgency of taking decisive, collective action to transform the structures and systems that cause climate change and other threats to Mother Earth;

Proclaim this universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth, and call on the United Nations General Assembly to adopt it as a common objective for all peoples and nations of the world, so that both individuals and institutions will take responsibility for promoting, through teaching, education and awareness-raising, respect for the rights set forth in this declaration, and ensure, through prompt and progressive national and international measures and mechanisms, their universal and effective recognition and observance among all peoples and States of the world.

Article 1
Mother Earth

1. Mother Earth is a living thing;
2. Mother Earth is a unique, indivisible, self-regulating community of interrelated beings that sustains, contains and reproduces all the beings of which she is composed;
3. Each being is defined by its relationships as an integral part of Mother Earth;
4. The inherent rights of Mother Earth are inalienable in that they derive from the same source of existence;

5. Mother Earth and all the beings of which she is composed are entitled to all the inherent rights set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind, such as organic or inorganic nature, species, origin, use for human beings or any other status;

6. Just as human beings have human rights, all other beings of Mother Earth also have rights which are specific to their situation and suited to their role and function within the communities in which they exist;

7. The rights of each being are limited by the rights of other beings, and any conflict between these rights must be resolved in a way that maintains the integrity, balance and health of Mother Earth.

Article 2
Inherent rights of Mother Earth

1. Mother Earth and all the beings of which she is composed have the following inherent rights:

    1. The right to life and to existence;

    2. The right to be respected;

    3. The right to regenerate biocapacity and to continue vital cycles and processes free from human interference;

    4. The right to maintain identity and integrity as distinct, self-regulating and interrelated beings;

    5. The right to water as a source of life;

    6. The right to clean air;

    7. The right to comprehensive health;

    8. The right to be free from contamination, pollution and toxic or radioactive waste;

    9. The right not to be genetically modified or structurally altered in a way that threatens integrity or vital and healthy functioning;

    10. The right to the full and prompt restoration of rights set forth in this declaration that have been violated by human activities.

2. Each being has the right to occupy a place and play a role in Mother Earth to ensure her harmonious functioning.

3. All beings have the right to enjoy well-being and to live free from torture or cruel treatment by human beings.

Article 3
Obligations of human beings to Mother Earth

All human beings have a responsibility to respect and to live in harmony with Mother Earth.

1. Human beings, all States and all public and private institutions shall:

1. Act in accordance with the rights and obligations set forth in this declaration;

2. Recognize and promote the full observance and implementation of the rights and obligations set forth in this declaration;

3. Promote and participate in learning, analysis, interpretation and communication about how to live in harmony with Mother Earth in accordance with this declaration;

4. Ensure that the pursuit of human well-being contributes to the well-being of Mother Earth, now and in the future;

5. Effectively establish and implement rules and laws for the defence, protection and conservation of the rights of Mother Earth;

6. Respect, protect, conserve and, where necessary, restore the integrity of the vital cycles, processes and balances of Mother Earth;

7. Guarantee that the damage caused by human violations of the inherent rights set forth in this declaration are rectified and that those responsible are held accountable for restoring the integrity and health of Mother Earth;

8. Empower human beings and institutions to defend the rights of Mother Earth and of all the beings of which she is composed;

9. Establish precautionary and restrictive measures to prevent human activities from causing the extinction of species, the destruction of ecosystems or the alteration of ecological cycles;

10. Guarantee peace and eliminate nuclear, chemical and biological weapons;

11. Promote and support practices of respect for Mother Earth and for all the beings of which she is composed, in accordance with their own cultures, traditions and customs;

12. Promote economic systems that are in harmony with Mother Earth and consistent with the rights set forth in this declaration.

Article 4
Definitions

1. The term "being" includes ecosystems, natural communities, species and all other natural entities that exist as part of Mother Earth.

Nothing in this declaration shall restrict the recognition of other inherent rights of all beings or of any being in particular.